

MAYSVILLE WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 6

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 28, 1864.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The Green Lane.

BY WILL WALLACE HANNEY.

The blossoms were thick on many a hedge,
The green leaves hid the thorn.
The sun came down on his milk-white feet
And stood in the standing corn.

When a beautiful maid, with raven hair,
And lips like blood of the rose,
At the end of the grass-green lane I met—
And April was at its close.

She laid a little white hand in mine,
Like a lily leaf new torn,
And lips were kissed that love never kissed
'Till the birth of that beautiful morn.

The mill-wheel clicked by the side of the dam,
The cattle drank at the ford,
But over the scene went a strange bright light
At the sound of a single word.

I felt the presence of darkling eyes;
The blessing of being loved
Sank in my heart, like a gift from God,
Wherever I lived and moved.

But the rainbow season of flowers is past,
And the later summer comes,
Of the headed grain, the dropping panicle,
And the purple velvet plume;

And roscars are reaping early and late,
In ranks of the golden grain,
As I wait and watch for a coming step
At the end of the grass-green lane.

But it never comes. My heart was a rose,
That into its folds receives
The sun of the summer; but now my heart
Is a heap of withered leaves.

LANDMARKS FOR YOUNG MEN.—Every young man now arriving at voting age, should examine carefully the history of past Administrations. If he does, he will find that every invasion of the rights of the people, and every encroachment upon public liberty, has been made by the opponents of the Democratic party. He will further find that every man who stood up boldly and defended those rights, was a Democrat. Let these landmarks of the past be your guides in the future.

AN EXCELLENT DEFINITION OF GOOD MANNERS.—A writer in the Atlantic tells us that what we are always theorizing about: "The world has always been charmed with fine manners, and why should it not? For what are fine manners but this: to carry yourself on your lips, in your eye, in the palm of your hand, and yet to stand not naked, but clothed by your individual quality—visible, yet insensitively—given to the hearts of others, yet contained on your own bosom—nobly and humanely open, yet self-reliant and secure from invasion. Unfinished manners often disappoint us; good manners never. The former may be taken up by indigent souls; the latter imply a noble and opulent nature."

MEMORY OF WONG.—A rich landlord once oppressed a poor widow. Her son, a little boy of eight years, saw it. He afterward became a painter, and painted a life likeness of the dark scene. Years afterward he placed it where the man saw it. He turned pale, trembled in every joint, and offered any sum to purchase it that he might get it out of his sight. Thus there is an invisible painter drawing on the canvas of the soul a life likeness reflecting correctly all the passions and actions of our spiritual history on earth. Eternity will reveal them to every man. We must meet our earth life again.

TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.—There is no wine equal to blackberry wine when it is properly made, in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so should manufacture enough for own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is better remedy for bowel complaint. I therefore give the receipt for making it: Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask; to every gallon add two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack that never smacked under similar influences before.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—An inebriated veteran, just returning from the big wars, and feeling jolly in consequence of his recent discharge, in passing a tobacco store, yesterday, at the door which stands a wooden representation of the legendary Indian pipe in hand, stepped up to it and clasping it by the neck in the most affectionate manner exclaimed in pathetic tones, "Let me kiss him for his mother!" The tone of voice and gestures, and the scene were so perfectly ludicrous that it was received by the bystanders with shouts of laughter.—Ohio Statesman.

Highly Important Correspondence

BETWEEN C. C. CLAY, JR., J. B. HOLCOMB, GEORGE N. SANDERS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND HORACE GREELEY OF THE UNITED STATES.—THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MESSRS. CLAY AND HOLCOMB—PEACE PROPOSED, &c.

BUFFALO, July 21.—The following correspondence explains itself:

[COPY—PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 12, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am authorized to say, that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Ala., Professor James H. Holcomb, of Va., and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or Secy. of War; let the permission include three names and one other.

Very Respectfully,
[Signed] GEO. N. SANDERS.

To Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 17, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am credibly informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. That you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. Geo. N. Sanders shall accompany you, if my information be thus far substantially correct. I am authorized by the President of the United States, to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James B. Holcomb, Clifton House, Canada West.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 18, 1864.

SIR:—We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would, have been answered yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts.

We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; we are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen with full powers would immediately be sent to Washington with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war. We respectfully solicit through your intervention a safe conduct to Washington and thence by any route which may be designated through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George N. Sanders were embraced in this privilege.

Permit us in conclusion to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls. We remain, very respectfully,
C. C. CLAY, JR.
J. H. HOLCOMB.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 18, 1864.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The state of affairs therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do. I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and at all events, I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. C. C. CLAY and J. H. HOLCOMB, Clifton House, C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 18, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the further answer which you propose to send to us, very respectfully &c.
[Signed] C. C. CLAY, JR.
J. H. HOLCOMB.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: At a late hour last evening, too late for communication with you, I received a dispatch from the President informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening which must reach me if there be no interruption by noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regarding delay, which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part, I remain yours truly,
[Signed] HORACE GREELEY.

To Messrs. Clay and J. H. Holcomb.

CLIFTON HOUSE, July 19, 1864.

SIR:—Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both of us may be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you propose to send.

We remain truly yours,
[Signed] J. H. HOLCOMB.
C. C. CLAY, JR.

To Hon. Horace Greeley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Any pro-

position which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control armies now at war against the United States, will be read and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Prof. Holcomb and the gentlemen associated with him desire to send to Washington by him (Maj. Hay) any message in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and in that case when he may expect to be favored with such messages.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Thursday.

Mr. Holcomb presents his compliments to Major Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication that Mr. Holcomb received from him yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States. This communication was accepted as a response to the letter of Messrs. Holcomb and Clay to Hon. Horace Greeley, and to that gentleman has been transmitted.

CLIFTON, C. W., July 21.

The following is a copy of the original letter held by me, to deliver to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish to the Associated Press.

[Signed] WM. CORNELIUS JEWETT.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., July 21.

To Hon. Horace Greeley: Sir: The paper handed to Mr. Holcomb yesterday, in your presence by Major Hay, A. A. G., as an application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms in other and substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th, in which you inform Mr. Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States, to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were fully accredited from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the re-establishment of peace and desired to visit Washington, in the fulfillment of this mission.

This assertion to which we then gave and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as evidence of an unexpected, but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition, but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, this proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire. It seemed to us that the President opened door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions, and untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiation, we indeed could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct, which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume, and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declaration of our Executive and Congress, and their three repeated, and as often repeated, attempts to open negotiations furnished a sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederacy he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you will join in profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace should not have continued to animate the councils of your President.

Had the representatives of the two governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statecraft in a spirit of harmonious moderation and equity, they would have been followed by their deliberations have been by prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe. Who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily adding to the universal heart might not have been terminated.

The desolation and carnage of war must still be endured though weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities. Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of facilitating negotiation in which neither Government would compromise its rights or its dignity.

A document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people. Addressed to whom it may concern, it precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance terms and conditions of peace; it returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations, no truce with rebels until every man shall have laid down his arms sub-

mitted to the Government and sued for mercy.

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a cautious overture for negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculative who have means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of this cabinet or fathom the caprice of his imperial will.

It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen. Whilst an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any among them, who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restoration. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have right to subvert social institutions of sovereign states to overthrow their established constitution and to barter away their heritage of self-government.

The correspondence will not, however; we trust, prove wholly barren of good results. If there be any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to the hope that peace was possible with this administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of any such delusion; or if there be any whose hearts have grown faint, under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life, or hope and consolation to death, and if there be any patriots or Christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable virtue of private misery and public calamity, which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosom a resolution may be quickened to reclaim the abused authority, and vindicate outraged civilization of their country for the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane. We return our sincere thanks, and are most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants,
[Signed] C. C. CLAY, JR.
JAMES H. HOLCOMB.

CLIFTON HOUSE, July 20, 1864.

Colonel W. C. Jewett, Cataract House Niagara Falls New York:

SIR:—We are in receipt of your note advising us of the departure of Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls, and that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey Commissioners to Washington for negotiation, unconditional, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you.

We avail ourselves of this effort to outline a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will obligingly deliver. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices, as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servants,
C. C. CLAY, JR.,
J. H. HOLCOMB.

COMMERCE.—What has commerce done for the world, that its history should be explored, its philosophy illustrated, its claim advanced among the influences which impel civilization? It has enabled man to avail himself of the peculiarities of climate or position, to make that division of labor which tends to equalize society, to distribute the production of earth, and to reach the benefit of kindly dependence. It unites distant branches of the human family, cultivates the relation between them, encourages an interest in each other, and promotes that brotherly feeling which is the strongest guarantee of permanent friendship. People differing in creed, in language, in dress, in custom, are brought in contact, to prove their condition by supplying the wants of one from the abundance of the other. The friendly intercourse created by commerce is slowly but surely revolutionizing the earth. There was a time when men only on the field of battle, and there was but one name for strangers and enemy. Now, wherever a ship can float, the various emblems of sovereignty intermingle in harmony, and the sons of commerce, the wide world through, in consulting their own interests, advance the cause of humanity and peace.

The editor of the *Easton Argus* (Pennsylvania) says: "We saw a sight at the Lehigh Valley Depot, on Friday last, such as we never expected to see in this free country. A white man and a fifty negro, both said to be deserters from the army, were chained together by iron clasps around their wrists. In this condition they were marched through the public streets of Easton, on their way to the depot. That is carrying out the abolition of equality of the races, with a vengeance."

TO PICKLE ONIONS.—Procure the smallest clear onions, peel them and lay them in cold salt and water for eight or ten days, changing the water each day. Drain them on a sieve, put them in a jar and pour boiling hot brine over them; let them stand closely covered until cold. Repeat the scalding with new pickle, and when cold and well drained, put them in bottles with one or two slices of ginger, one blade of mace, and one bay leaf; fill up with distilled vinegar, and add sweet salad oil to float on the top. Tie them close, cork, and seal down for store.

From the Maysville "Star."

Chronicles of Crabville.

"To point a moral and adorn a tale."

Situated upon the banks of a beautiful river, and surrounded by towering hills, Crabville reposes in all the majesty of a Carthage or Troy; and was he unto the sorry wight who would dare gainsay her importance or seek to draw unfriendly comparisons, to enterprise and energy she has not allowed herself to be outdone by other places, but in proportion as the times progressed, has kept pace with the swiftest. Tradition tells us of her Railroad, whose Depot to this day looms grandly up an imposing monument of her ambitious intent. And although the road was sold to pay for the rails and the rails were sold to pay for the Depot and the Depot finally was sold to pay for the ground it stood on, it does not lessen the laudability of the enterprise one whit, for,

"There better to have tried and failed,
Than never to have tried at all."

Crabville has her churches, also her Court House, her public halls and schools, and it is of these latter that we desire to record a few incidents. She has quite a number of schools in fact, but there is a certain old school and school not quite so old, that we wish particularly to notice. In order that there may be no confusion of names or mistaken impressions, we will style one the Jones Seminary, and the other the Browns Institute. The Jones Seminary was a good school, nobody ever dared to doubt that, it flourished in the superlative degree for twenty-five years or more, and yielded ample evidence in that time of its meritorious qualities. But as Crabville enlarged and grew in importance and respectability, there was room made for another school, and forthwith there came from Gotham a lone, lone woman, who dared, in the face of the Jonesites and all Crabville, to issue her card as "Miss Brown Principal of the Crabville Literary Institute." Presumptuous woman! All Crabville were Jonesites, then where could she expect to get a patronage? But the weeks flew by and a patronage came. The school was filled with children, but from whence they arrived we do not presume to say; it would be as easy to tell where all the pins go as to tell where all the children come from. But true as preaching is it that Miss Brown's Institute was quite as full as Professor Jones' Seminary and the two school started out like two gallant vessels—full freighted, upon the sea of popular opinion. The months rolled on and June brought the close of another scholastic year. The time for annual examinations arrived and the Jonesites, by right of pre-emption came first to lay claim on the public attention. As usual they came out splendidly, not a feather had fallen from their cap of glory. They had been taught upon the "speak when you're spoken to" plan and every prepared question met with its promptly prepared answer. The examination closed. Every Jonesite was self-satisfied and expectations now stood on tip-toe for the ensuing week, when the Brownites would come forward for their share of Crabville's consideration. The week came and found the inmates of Brown Institute, marshalled in imposing phalanx before the inquisitive eyes of all Crabville. Unlike the Jonesites, they had been taught to recite their lessons by Topic. Quite an unheard of plan in this section of country; a plan that Miss Brown had brought away from Gotham and introduced herself by way of experiment. In slang parlance, "the thing took." Every body admired Miss Brown's method of teaching and congratulated her. Even Professor Jones, of the Jones Seminary, came forward and extended the hand of affiliation. Miss Brown waxed jubilant of course, and at the close of her examination, favored the public with one of those pleasant little entertainments, styled Exhibitions. This, also, was a new invention, and Crabville stared. The design was merely to present a few instructive and agreeable facts in history, in a pretty and imposing manner before the public; and the design was accomplished. Miss Brown closed her exercises quite as self-satisfied as over a Jonesite could have been. Crabville was triumphant. The fame of her schools went abroad throughout the land. And at the close of Miss Brown's second annual examination the town was literally jammed. The people came from the east and from the west and from every region throughout and beyond Crabville, until the old Court House was full. It fairly teemed, it run over, it gushed out, and its contents were knocked and squeezed and jammed and smashed, till we wonder to this day how the breath of life was ever sustained. Such an excitement upon such an occasion had never before been known in all Crabville, and when at its close, Miss Brown began to congratulate herself upon another brilliant success, there fell upon her ear the faintest breath of gossip.

But this was not all that ill-fortune had in store for Miss Brown. The Jonesites had grown jealous of the glory that began to accumulate around her name and sought diverse ways to goad and afflict her. Consequently when the *Tri-Weekly Falcon* came out upon the ensuing day, there appeared in favor of the Jonesites, examination the following:

"The crowning excellence of their whole performance, was that modest deportment in dress and manners so essential to female loveliness. The subject, Mr. Editor, has been one of no little refection with me, whether we are educating our daughters for the stage, or to act well their part in the great drama of life."

"I may be in error in opposing the performance of young ladies (up in the stage in public exhibition) but in my judgment they are neither tests of scholarship or excellencies in any branch of education. I cannot, therefore, but express my approbation in this particular method of Professor Jones' examination."

That was hit Number One. Next came the following:

"These examinations were not like those usually in vogue in these latter days, when impuduous and pretense pass for knowledge, and the pupils rattle over set formulas of words by rote, without comprehending anything recited; but the pupils of this school, on the contrary, seemed to have other knowledge of the subject upon which they were examined, &c., &c."

That was hit Number Two. The shaft

fell where it was aimed, and the fires of

Miss Brown's wrath began to be kindled.—She impulsively sought the committee whose names had been attached to these invidious articles and demanded redress.—But the committee having never signed their names to said articles, and half of them having never attended the examination at all, Miss Brown began to speculate upon the moral code and the ninth commandment, and finally came to the conclusion that she would plead her own cause before the public. Consequently when an other anniversary rolled around, she came upon the platform and made the subjoined explanations:

"Fellow Citizens and Examiners, I consider it but an act of justice to myself and school that I submit for your reflection the following statements: A great deal has been said directly and indirectly by a certain class, in our community, in prejudice of my school and method of teaching, &c. For the benefit of those who have so far busied themselves, I would simply state that my plan of instruction is the same upon which all the good and celebrated schools of the east are conducted, and until the wise people of Crabville can prove me a better plan, I shall continue to maintain it. As for my exhibitions, I have never aimed that they should be 'tests of scholarship,' or excellencies in any branch of education."

"My object in giving exhibitions, has been to impress upon the minds of young ladies in a pleasing and attractive manner, classical and historical truths, also to make the closing exercises of the school such as will confer the greatest amount of pleasure upon patrons and friends. With these explanations I trust the people will be henceforth forever satisfied, and willing to tolerate another exhibition which we design giving to-night. My object the present year is to impress the great facts in the history of Washington, together with the prominent events connected with the discovery, the settlement, and the independence of our country, embracing a historic period of about three centuries—from 1492 to 1792—upon the minds and hearts of the young. In my opinion, the great ideas connected with the introduction and development of civilization and Christianity in the New World, or in their nature and results, are of such moment to mankind, that they should be made prominent in every system of education, and be instilled in the minds, and embalmed in the memories, of the youth of our land. Perhaps other teachers can suggest better plans to perpetuate the truths, to interest and instruct young ladies in their principles and duties, and to hold up to them, the character and career of Washington. If so let them bring them forward, and they will meet with my hearty adoption."

Having thus spoken, Miss Brown courted and sat down, and if there have been any criticisms made since, we have yet to learn them. Should we hear of any more we will lay them before you in our next issue.

TITUS.

RATHER A MISUNDERSTANDING.—Mr. Pilkington, a small farmer in Pennsylvania, was some time ago drafted for the service of his country. His wife, though she possesses but a small sack of general information, is one of the best confidant partners, and she is much troubled at thought of parting with her husband. As she was engaged in scrubbing off her door steps, a rough looking stranger thus addressed her:

"I hear, ma'am, that your husband had been drafted?"

"Yes, sir, he has," answered Mrs. Pilkington, "thought, dear knows, there's few men that couldn't better be spared from their families."

"Well ma'am, I've come to offer myself as a substitute for him."

"A what?" asked Mrs. Pilkington with some excitement.

"I'm willing to take his place," said the stranger.

"You take the place of my husband you wretch! I'll teach you to insult a distressed woman that way, you vagabond!" cried Mrs. Pilkington

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 28 1864

Gold closed in New York Tuesday,
at \$260.

There are now 9,000 rebel prisoners
in the barracks at Rock Island, (Ill) and
6,377 at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There
are also several hundred at Alton.

Government bagged fourteen thousand
dollars by sale of confiscated property
in Alexandria.

A New York lady has hired three
men to go to the war for her since hostilities
commenced.

The Democracy of Indiana, are very
eager of electing their ticket by 10,000
majority.

The wheat crop of New Jersey will
be larger this year than ever before.

The price paid in New York on Thurs-
day for three year substitutes was \$800, and
for one year substitutes \$300.

The public schools at Buffalo, N. Y. offer
prizes to the young lady pupils for the
best loaves of bread. This is a much needed
accomplishment.

A man was robbed of \$10,000 in the
Eagle Bank, Boston, on Friday. He laid
the bundle on the counter, and somebody
picked it up while he was counting another
roll of bills.

The demand at the United States
Mint on one and two cent pennies far ex-
ceeds the supply. From two hundred to
four hundred dollars worth are coined daily.
Many persons residing out of the city have
had deposits at the Mint for some three
months, waiting for their turn.

Confederate Bonds, in England, have
advanced to 76 1/2.

Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati
Enquirer.

Washington, July 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Since I closed my letter at noon, a new
session has appeared on the political
board. The word Peace has been uttered
this afternoon as if it had some significance.
We find that two prominent friends
of the Administration have, with the direct
approval and aid of Mr. Lincoln, visited
Richmond, held conferences with Jeff. Davis
and his Secretary of War, and returned
highly pleased with the courtesy with which
they were received and treated at the Con-
federate Capital. Then on the other side,
we have the correspondence between certain
Confederate gentlemen, Horace Greeley and
the President in relation to a restoration of
the Union by means of peace. No other talk
has been heard this afternoon, except about
these two missions. Though neither of the
quasi commissioners—those from the North
to Richmond, nor those at Niagara had
official authority, yet each acted with the
consent of its respective government; and
that is a mode often resorted to by belliger-
ent parties, to ascertain the sentiments of
the other preliminary to regulate authorized
negotiations.

The Commissioners to Richmond were
Colonel Jos. F. Jacques, of the 73d Illinois
volunteers, and Mr. Edward Kirke, a gen-
tleman of some literary pretensions and it
is well understood they went to Richmond to
ascertain, if the war could not be stopped by
a return of the seceded states on terms
alike honorable to both parties. They were
in Richmond three days, had free confer-
ence with Mr. Davis and his Secretary, Mr.
Benjamin, on the subject of their visit, were
treated like gentlemen, and returned in
good spirits.

You have doubtless read the result of the
attempt made by the Southern Commission-
ers, at Niagara, to obtain an interview with
Mr. Lincoln. It was a failure. The con-
tract between the conduct of the authorities,
at Richmond, towards Messrs. Jacques and
Kirke, and that of Lincoln to Messrs. Clay
and Holcomb, is a painful one to the people
of the North. It shows there are gentlemen
at the head of the government at Richmond,
and a board at the head of the government
at Washington. The former are not afraid to
be walked to on the subject of our difficulties
by even unofficial visitors, while the
latter seems to think that not only his own
dignity, but the cause of the North itself,
may be compromised by a conference with
gentlemen from the Confederacy. Human-
ity and civilization will accord to the au-
thorities at Richmond the meed of praise
for their willingness to listen to any person
on the subject of peace who comes within
their lines, by permission of the President
of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln lays down a finality, which,
without being first accepted to by the South,
will preclude any conference for a settle-
ment. That finality is the unconditional
abolition of slavery. He will not listen to
peace on any other terms. He will not
hear what the South may have to say. He
closes all avenues of reconciliation except
through that one door. He says the war
shall not stop until the blacks are all freed.
He says that this is not a war for the Union,
but a war for the negro. He says that he
orders conscriptions, that men are torn from
their families, their relatives and friends not
to restore the Union, but to free the negro.
He admits that we are making an enormous
public debt, that will bring untold sorrow
upon toil and labor, not for our liberty or
the protection of our government, or the
preservation of our national life, but to make
the negro like the white man. He sets up
a condition precedent, which must be per-
formed before the seceded States can return
to the Union, and which he has no authority
to impose. This war is to be continued for
no other object than the abolition of slavery,
Mr. Lincoln gives that to be distinctly un-
derstood. The country will know hereafter
precisely what the war is continued for.—
Every soldier who knows what he is fighting
for, and every one that is killed, will lose
his life not for the Union, the Stars and
Stripes, but for the negro.

CLEVELAND.

The number of men mustered out of
service in Ohio, having served three years
is 3,211.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 22, 1864

To the Officer of Elections and Citizens of
Kentucky:

On the 1st Monday in August next an
election throughout the State, will be held,
to fill various important county and district
offices.

The Constitution makes it the duty of
the Chief Executive "to take care that the
laws be faithfully executed."

This duty can only be performed through
the agencies given by law for their execu-
tion. All laws must be "executed" through
the appointed agents, and in the manner
prescribed by law; otherwise the pretended
execution will be a violation of law.

The officers of election are the only agents
through whom the election, under the Con-
stitution and laws, can be lawfully conduct-
ed.

It is the duty of the officers of election to
see that it be conducted in conformity with
the Constitution and laws of the State.—
The right of free suffrage is secured to ev-
ery citizen having the legal qualification to
vote, and adequate penalties are denounced
against "all undue influence thereon from
power, bribery, tumult, or other improper prac-
tices."

Every good citizen, who would preserve
the right of 'free suffrage,' should give his
assistance, when required, to aid the Offi-
cers of election in the faithful discharge of
their duties, according to law.

The Officers of Election, legally ap-
pointed have the exclusive right to determine
whether any one who demands to vote, has
the requisite qualifications fixed by the
Constitution and laws; and any attempt, di-
rectly or indirectly, to interfere with or con-
trol the exercise of that discretion; or any
imposition by them or by others of any test
or oath upon the voter, other than that pre-
scribed by law, will be a violation of the
law, and an infraction of the right of 'free
suffrage,' and will subject the offender, how-
ever he may be, to the penalties fixed by
law. As all the citizens have a common as-
well as an individual interest, in preserving
'free suffrage' to those by law entitled there-
to, I appeal to all, regardless of their polit-
ical, partisan, or personal preferences, to
give their earnest aid in and co-operation
to the faithful execution of the election
laws. Bear in mind, that each should have
his qualifications tested by the rules pre-
scribed by law, and that, while it is in the
discretion of the judges and officers of elec-
tion to require of every voter to submit to
every legal test, yet any test or oath not
prescribed by law can not be imposed upon
any voter; and the imposition of any un-
lawful test to the exclusion of a voter,
stamps perjury upon the soul of such offi-
cers, and subjects to the penalties denoun-
ced by law. Trusting that the officers and
citizens will honestly and faithfully observe
the laws, I propose to direct your attention
to the only tests which can be legally im-
posed.

The constitution declares that, 'every free
white male citizen of the age of 21 years,
who has resided in the State two years, or
in the county, town, or city, in which he
offers to vote, one year next preceding the
election, shall be a voter; but such voters
shall have been for sixty days next pre-
ceding the election a resident of the precinct
in which he offers to vote, and shall have
been qualified to vote, the person must be
free—must be white—must be a male—
must be a citizen, either native born or nat-
uralized, and have the residence of two
years in the State, and sixty days in the
precinct; or one year in the county, town, or
city, and sixty days in the precinct where
he offers to vote.

If any one of these tests be wanting the
voter should be excluded.

When officers of election do not know a
person offering to vote to be a qualified
elector, it is their duty to interrogate him
under oath as to his qualification. 'If from
his statement he appears to be qualified he
shall be admitted to vote, unless his right
is disputed by one of the Judges or Sheriff,
or some other person present. If so dis-
puted, the Judges shall hear witness, not
exceeding two in number on each side, as
to his qualifications, and decide as may ap-
pear from the proof and the statement
of the party.' Art. Revised Statutes, 434.

Rules by which officers are to determine
the residence and citizenship of an elector,
are prescribed in Article 3, Chap. 32, page
432 to 435, vol. 1, Revised Statutes.

Citizenship, whether by birthright or nat-
uralization, is lost, and all right to vote,
by committing the offenses embraced in the
act approved March 11, 1862, known as the
law of Expiration, viz;

Chapter 509—AN ACT to amend chapter
15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Cit-
izens, Expiration, and Aliens.'

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

That any citizen of this State who shall con-
fer into the service of the so called Confed-
erate States in civil or military capacity, or
into the service of the so-called Provisional
Government of Kentucky, in either civil
or military capacity, or having heretofore
entered such service of either the Confed-
erate States or Provisional Government, shall
continue in such service after this act takes
effect, or shall take up or continue in arms
against the military forces of the United
States or the State of Kentucky, or shall
give voluntary aid and assistance to those
in arms against said forces, shall be deemed
to have expatriated himself, and shall no
longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall
he again be a citizen, except by permission
of the Legislature, by a general or special
statute.

2. That whenever a person attempts or
is called on, to exercise any of the constitu-
tional or legal rights and privileges belong-
ing only to citizens of Kentucky, he may
be required to negative on oath the ex-
piration provided in the first section of
this act; and upon his failure or refusal to
do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any
such right or privilege.

3. This act to be of force in thirty days
from and after its passage.

If an applicant to vote is believed to come
within the provisions of the Expiration
act aforesaid, he should be required to neg-
ative on oath, the facts set forth in the 1st
section as disqualification. In times like
the present, in many localities, it would not
be an improper exercise of caution, to re-
quire all applicants to negative on oath the
acts which expatriate those who commit
them. But under pain of violating the law,
let nothing be added to, or diminished from
the oath prescribed by law. The law re-
quires the person offering to vote should
state on oath, that he has not entered into the
service of the so called Confederate States, in

either a civil or military capacity nor into the
service of the so called Provisional Government
of Kentucky in either a civil or military cap-
acity, since the 10th day of April 1862, nor has
he continued in such service since that date; nor
has he given since that date any voluntary aid
and assistance to those in arms against the
United States or the State of Kentucky.

This embraces all that any voter upon the
subject of expatriation can be lawfully re-
quired to state on oath. The embodying of
any other facts will be violation of the oath
and duty of the officers of election.

These rules embody the existing law in
regard to all elections in Kentucky, except
that, at a Presidential election, the State
is allowed, by express statute, to vote in
their respective camps.

As the chief Executive I enjoin upon all
officers charged with the execution of the
assistance of all good citizens, as they would
preserve their chartered liberties, cordially
to assist the constituted authorities to "take
care that the laws be faithfully executed."

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Movement of the Guerrillas in this
State.

From the Louisville Democrat.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—In the
Democrat, some days since, we made men-
tion of the capture and burning of the
steamer St. Louis, on the Cumberland river.
We understand that the river, from the
mouth to Clarksville, is infested with guer-
rillas, and now that the river has become
low, they will endeavor to capture all the
boats that ascend that stream. The guer-
rillas along the banks are in squads of from
twenty to sixty, and only fire on such boats
as are escorted by the gunboats.

We yesterday received a letter from a
gentleman on board of the steamer Mercury,
which gives the following particulars of the
attack on the boats in the Cumberland
river. Before the St. Louis was burned,
the barge of coffee and a barge in tow of
the Mercury were both burned.—
The guerrillas, after they got possession of
the St. Louis, commenced a wholesale
species of robbery, and not a passenger or
one of the crew escaped, all being relieved
of their money and other valuables.—
They also entered the clerk's office, broke
open the safe, and took from \$500 to 600.

At the time the St. Louis was fired, there
were a number of negroes in the hold, two
of whom perished in the flames. Among
the crew on the boat they recognized one
negro man whom they claimed belonged to
John Morgan. They carried him away
with them. The Mercury, which attempt-
ed to take on board the crew of the St.
Louis, was attacked, but succeeded in hack-
ing out in the stream before the guerrillas
had a chance of boarding her. Capt. Wilkes,
who had command of the Mercury, started
up the stream with his steamer, and the
rebels, seeing his movements, cut across the
fields and shot at the boat as she approach-
ed. Some 100 shots were fired, four of
which struck the pilot-house, but fortunately
no one was hurt.

The Cumberland is still infested with
these gangs of guerrillas, and no boats are
able to ascend that stream without being
accompanied by gunboats.

GUERRILLAS AT CLOVERPORT.—A private
letter from Cloverport states that, on Thurs-
day night, the quiet of that peaceful town
was disturbed by the entrance into their
midst of about forty guerrillas, under com-
mand of one Bill Porter, who is said to be a
notorious character. At the time they
entered the town they had in their posses-
sion some seven or eight horses, which had
been stolen on the road between there and
Hardinsburg. When they entered the town
they placed pickets on the principle roads
and would allow no one to pass. That
night they encamped at the fair grounds.—
Some of the men came to the city, procure
d whiskey, and in a short time the entire
party were intoxicated. They entered the
town and made night hideouts with their
yells, and towards morning they took all
the good horses and left, leaving their bro-
ken horses and one in the place of the good
horses, which they no doubt called an excel-
lent swap. Our informant did not state in
what direction they went. Beyond steal-
ing the horses, they committed no depreda-
tions upon the citizens.

AFFAIRS AT HENDERSON.—Our latest
news up to the time of this writing, is that
but a small force of guerrillas appeared in
the vicinity of Henderson on Thursday, and
no fighting occurred. Some correspond-
ence was held between the Federal com-
mand and the rebel troops, but so many
differences of opinion were put upon it, that we
are unable to ascertain the facts in the case.

To most reasonable of all the reports is
that the guerrillas, hearing that two of their
party were to be executed to revenge the
demonstration against Henderson to pre-
vent the execution, and, if possible, rescue
the prisoners. Parties visited Henderson
and, as we learn, procured an order that the
prisoners should not be executed until fur-
ther orders, after which all was quiet at
Henderson. The forces which advanced up-
on Henderson are variously estimated at
from one hundred to seven hundred, but
under whose command we have not been
definitely informed.

REPORTED FIGHT AT HOPKINSVILLE.—
Passengers who arrived from below yester-
day report that a considerable force of guer-
rillas approached Hopkinsville, Christian
county, and demanded the surrender of that
place, which demand was refused. A liv-
ely skirmish ensued, in which our troops
were repulsed, with a loss of 20 killed,
wounded and missing. We were unable to
learn the full particulars, and give the re-
port as we heard it.

General Grider with a
small force of mounted Kentucky Infantry,
was attacked at Morganfield on Friday and
Saturday last, by an organized Confederate
force of 200 men, under Col. Seipert. The
report states that 40 of the rebels were
killed and wounded, while our loss in killed
and wounded and prisoners was near 100.

The pickets near the magazine, on
the line of the Covington fortifications were
fired upon a few nights since, by some per-
son whom they had baited. The individ-
ual made his escape.

General Rosecrans has sent Mrs.
Harriet W. Snead and Mrs. J. E. Hough be-
hind our lines. Mrs. Ada Haynes has been
sent North, with instructions not to reside
west or south of the State of New York dur-
ing the rebellion.

The installation of the Most Rev.
John McClosky as Archbishop of New York
will take place on Sunday, August 21st.

The Great Battle of Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Republican
extra says dispatches to the Government
represent that a great battle was fought at
Atlanta on Friday, resulting in horrible
slaughter and a complete repulse of the en-
emy at every point. The rebels, bolder
the largest part of the city, assaulted our
works on that day with great fury, evi-
dently expecting to drive our forces out of the
city.

The 15th corps, commanded by General
Frank Blair, seemed to be the special ob-
ject of rebel wrath, as they massed against
it in overwhelming force. The 15th receiv-
ed the shock gallantly, and held its own
until General Dodge, with the 10th Corps,
came up, when the rebels were hurled back
with great slaughter.

General Logan, at the head of the 17th
Corps went into battle with the rallying cry
of 'remember McPherson.' This corps as
well as Blair's both constituting the army
under Major General McPherson, fought
desperately the news of the death of their
brave commander having been communi-
cated to them just before going into battle.

Our troops buried one thousand rebels
left on the field within our lines beside
which the rebels buried many of their own
dead near their works. It is estimated that
the rebel killed and wounded on Friday
will exceed six thousand.

Our loss will reach twenty-five hundred.
The 15th Corps suffered severely.

While the work of burying the dead
and removing the wounded was going on
Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was
firing upon the city. At the same time
large fires were observed to be caused by
the destruction of supply depots and other
rebel property which the enemy could not
carry off and did not wish to have fall into
our hands. This is considered evidence of
their intention to evacuate the place.

Several rebel Generals are reported killed
but their names are not yet given.

The Gen. Williams referred to as
'Old Cerro Gordo,' in the following ex-
tract, is Gen. John S. Williams, formerly a
candidate for Congress in this district.

Special Correspondence to the Atlanta Appeal.

IN FRONT OF ATLANTA, Tuesday, July 19.
The fight on Nacoo's Creek yesterday be-
tween William's brigade and Hooker's en-
tire corps, turns out to have been of more
importance than it was at first supposed.—
Fighting that they were advancing in heavy
force, 'Old Cerro Gordo' determined to im-
pede their advance as much as possible, un-
til the commander-in-chief should be wit-
tified, and make preparations to meet them.

Dismissing his men, and concealing
them in a dense undergrowth, he brought
up two pieces of artillery, and hastily con-
structed a masked battery upon the oppo-
site side of the road from the direction in
which they were advancing. The rebel
position having been discovered recently,
afforded them a fine view in their
front. They had been in position but a
short time, when the enemy's skirmishers
were discovered, who pressed forward close-
ly followed by the main body, marching in
column. Their skirmishers were allowed
to approach within twenty paces, when the
signal was given, and a murderous fire was
poured into them at point blank range; the
artillery opening at the same time with
shell and canister upon the head of the
column. The enemy broke and fled in
wild confusion, but were again reformed,
and advanced in line of battle. General
Williams then withdrew about one mile
and formed another ambuscade, into which
the enemy fell again; but after wavering
some time, finally advanced again, and tried
to flank him upon the right. The rebel
troops, in order to bring off the artillery and
horses, which was done in gallant style, led
by the gallant and intrepid McCawley, they
closed upon the foe, and a hand-to-hand
counter took place, which has not been
squealed during the war; our men using the
butts of their guns and pistols, and the en-
emy their bayonets. Owing to the density
of the thicket, many of the officers were in
advance of the line, and Lieut. Col. Griffin,
commanding the regiment, came suddenly
upon the enemy, and boldly advanced de-
manded their surrender, telling him he had
a regiment with him, which they replied,
had an army corps, and called upon him to
surrender, which he, together with his Ad-
jutant and five of his Captains, were cap-
tured, and five hundred killed and wound-
ed, and twenty-two prisoners. Our loss was
twenty-one, including Captain McCawley,
who, General Williams says was the best
staff officer he ever saw in any army.

CAIRO, July 25.—The steamer James
White, from New Orleans, the 18th, has ar-
rived, and reports that the steamer B. M.
Runyan, from Natchez, struck a snag off
Griffith's Landing, 15 miles below Green-
ville, Mississippi, on the 18th inst., 10 P. M.,
and sunk to the bottom in five min-
utes. She carried 100 people aboard, in-
cluding 450 of the 10th Missouri Cavalry,
fifty refugees and furloughed soldiers, and
quite a number of cabin passengers. About
fifty lives were lost. Half this number be-
longed to the cavalry, the remainder, ex-
cepting two, were refugees and negroes.—
But two cabin passengers, a young man
named Chapman, of Alton, and a boy, are
believed to have been lost.

The gunboat No. 11 came up about 20
minutes after the disaster, and rescued about
40 persons. The others swam ashore.—
There were also on board 111 mules, 62
horses, 15 wagons, and the camp equipage
of the regiment, all of which, with the boat,
are a total loss. The White brought up
most of the rescued, except the cavalry,
who were brought upon the Marine Brigade
boat Diana to Memphis.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!

A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA

TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

Out of one thousand persons

drafted in Kenton county, only twenty-one

have given personal service; and in Cambell

county, from nearly the same number, but

eight have been mustered in. The major

part of those were colored persons.

Our advice about the draft—"Don't

speak to the man at the wheel."

DIED.

On the 6th inst., in Paris, Ky., Mrs. JANE
ELIZA, wife of Dr. Richard Pickover, in the
forty-seventh year of her age.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in New-
port, Ky., July 12th, by Rev. H. P. Walker, Mr.
DORMAN N. DAVIDSON, of Indianapolis, Ind.,
to Miss JENNIE LEMOND, of Newport, Ind.
To the happy sons thus drawn together by
love's sympathetic cord, we wish every success.
May they glide peacefully along life's rugged
highway, experiencing every pleasure and es-
caping every toil, and when time shall have
heaped upon their heads a full measure of years,
may they, like twin leaves in Autumn, fall
gently to the tomb, to bloom in a world where
love is immortal.

EDUCATION!

THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

1 MAYSVILLE, MASON CO., KY.,

On the First Monday of September.

This Establishment is conducted by the Reli-
gious Sisters of the Visitation, an order founded
by St. Francis de Sales in 1610. The members
of this Institute devote themselves chiefly to the
instruction of Young Ladies, in principles of
Virtue and in the various branches of a finished
English and French Education.

The course of instruction comprises Ortho-
graphy, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Gram-
mar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the use
of Maps and Globes; French and Italian Lan-
guages; Sacred and Profane History, Chronology,
Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intel-
lectual and Natural Philosophy; Chemistry,
Astronomy, Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, Book-
keeping; French, German and Latin Languages;
Music on the Harp, Piano Forte, Melodion and
Guitar; Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in
water colors, &c., &c.; Plain and Ornamental
Needle Work, Tapestry, &c., &c.

Those charged with the immediate Supervision
of the Young Ladies, will be vigilant in requir-
ing an exact observance of the rules of the In-
stitution, and strict attention to a polite and
amiable deportment. In the course of the
Academic year, two examinations will take place;
the first in January, and the second in June.
At the close of the first a Semi-annual report
is transmitted to the parents of each Young Lady,
giving an account of her proficiency in each
Study, &c. The Young Ladies at the end of
each month are assembled in the presence of their
teachers, when a report is made of their advance-
ment in their Studies, and their attention to the
rules of the School. The Academic year com-
mences on the first Monday in September, and
ends on the last day of June. It is divided into
two Sessions. No vacation, can be made for
those who may be withdrawn before the expira-
tion of the Session, unless in case of protracted
sickness. A public distribution of Prizes
takes place at the close of the year, after the
Second examination. Parents and friends of the
Institute, are invited to present an author-
ized ticket at the door. As regards the exact ob-
servance of rules, polite deportment, and zeal for
advancement, the Young Ladies are divided into
two classes; a crown is awarded as the Prize of
honor—in each class. To gain the gold Medal,
the pupil must receive the crown and the first
prize in the highest classes of the principal
Studies.

The termination of the Scholastic year, is fol-
lowed by the annual vacation.

In order to avoid interruption of classes, visits
to pupils, are confined to Thursdays; and can
be made only by their parents, sisters, uncles and
aunts; none others will be received unless
formally authorized by parents or guardians.—
The pupils will be allowed to visit their parents
or guardians, on the first Thursday of every
month, leaving the Academy about 10 o'clock
A. M. and returning before daylight. Frequent
visits have been found detrimental to the im-
provement of the pupils, and unless particularly
requested by the parents, it is preferred that they
should visit only at the specified times.

The Ladies who have charge of the Institution,
profess the Catholic Faith, yet, while the exer-
cises of religious worship are Catholic, members
of every other religious denomination are re-
ceived, with whom no religious sect is asked to
change their belief—but it is required for the main-
tenance of good order; that they assist with prop-
riety, at the public duties of religion with their
companions.

Terms for Boarders.

Entrance Fee, \$5 00

Board and Tuition, including bed and

bedding, washing, infirmity charges

and doctor's fees, per Session, \$92 00

Extras or Day Scholars.

Tuition for classes in the Senior Circle, per Ses-
sion, \$20 00

Tuition for classes Intermediate, per Session 15 00

Primary, " 10 00

Extra Charges.

For each of the Foreign Languages, per Ses-
sion, \$10 00

Music on Piano Forte, per Session, 20 00

" on Melodion, " 20 00

" on the Harp, " 10 00

" on Guitar, " 20 00

Use of Piano, &c., " 20 00

Use of the Harp, " 7 50

Drawing—Painting in Water Colors, &c.,
per Session, 10 00

Painting in Oil, per Session, 20 00

Use of Chemical and Philosophical Ap-
paratus, per Session, 10 00

School Books, &c., at Store prices.

Payments for each Session must be made in
advance. The pupils are required to bring with
them the ordinary school furniture, consisting of
a knife and fork (silver or plated), a silver
dessert spoon, a silver tumbler, four table nap-
kins, and six towels. If the washing is attended
to at home, a deduction of \$10 will be made.

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THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE. - - JULY 28

Increase of the Price of the Bulletin.
The Subscription price of the BULLETIN will hereafter be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, instead of ONE DOLLAR.

The first iron-clad war vessels ever constructed in Russia have just been safely launched from the new dockyard in St. Petersburg. Their names are the *Nezhen Menya* [Touch-me-not] and the *Smerch* [Water-spout].

Judge Stephen Vail, one of the best mechanics in New Jersey, died on Tuesday last. He built the engines of the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic.

Locusts are appearing in Wisconsin by the million. They appeared last, in 1848, fifteen years ago. Many cattle have been bitten to death by them.

It is reported that a formal demand for the surrender of Capt. Semmes has been made. The Secretary of State is said to be determined to require of England her observance of international law.

SKIRMISH IN OWEN COUNTY.—A scouting party of twelve men, in command of Captain Davis, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio, National Guard, fell into an ambush of rebel guerrillas, about five miles from Owenton, Owen county, Ky., a few days ago. A brisk fight took place and Captain Davis, being largely outnumbered had to retreat. Two of his men were captured and one wounded. The rebels also captured six horses.

Lieut. G. M. Burrett, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois (one hundred day men) has been dishonorably mustered from the service for leaving his post to trespass on the rights of private citizens, and, while so trespassing, permitting a quiet, peaceable citizen to be shot in his presence, without using any endeavors to prevent it.

The Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

Our readers will remember the great fire that occurred in Louisville several weeks ago, by which several millions of dollars of property was destroyed. The Journal of Friday, July 15th, contains a card from six well known firms in that city, the most reliable in Louisville, and heavy sufferers by the fire, returning thanks to the Louisville agent of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, for his promptness in adjusting their losses by the fire. The aggregate amount of their losses was \$5,714, which was on that day paid in full, without any deduction for interest. Such conduct is indeed praiseworthy, and will afford gratification to the many persons who have their property insured with the Company. It has an immense capital, not fictitious but paid in, never fails to adjust its losses with the utmost promptness and fidelity, and with as little trouble as possible to policy holders. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public. Mr. SAMUEL C. PEARCE is the agent for Maysville, and those who are acquainted with his character as an attentive and trustworthy man of business will feel additional confidence in the Company of which he is the agent.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, O., July 15, '64.
Casualties of the 2nd Ky. Bat. Cavalry, from June 7th to 13th, 1864:
Company A, Capt Jno T. Williams, Com; none.
Company B, Lieut H A Darnall, Com. Wounded—Jno W Hilligast, leg amputated. Captured—J H Eckman, Sanford Howey and Sergt W H Darnall.
Company C, Capt N P Laforgue, Com. Wounded—Capt N P Laforgue, in arm and side; Lewis Doyl; Milton Lyons, mortally; since died; Iva Huntly, mortally, since died; Orderly Sergt Joseph Schofield, mortally, since died; James Drennan, slightly; Henry Kiese; Wm Todd; Capt J P Skilman; Sam'l Barnes; Harry Sanders; John Denton; Sanders Day; H B Dobyne; J W Malay, Samuel Little; Jno H Harmon; J T Viers; W H Barnes and Wm H Hurst.
Company D, Lieut David Smith, Com. Wounded—Lt Wm Harris, severely, arm amputated. Captured—Samuel Mitchell; E Parson and Franklin Yorg.
Company E, Capt J E Brashaw, Com. Wounded—Jessie Nelson, Captured—Lt M B Haddon; Frank Fletcher; James Robinson; Solomon Phipps; J R Williams; Wm Newcomb and Drue Kelo.
Company F, Captain Wm P Conor, Com. Wounded—Capt W P Conor and Lt R bert Wells. Captured—Sun Nixon; James Burbridge; Ad Green; David Swartz; David Hoovermill; David Dennis and Gilbert Gordon.
G. W. JACKSON, Captain Commanding.

WANTED!
A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL FAMILY.
Address, J. W. RAND,
July 25-1t Vanceburg, Lewis county, Ky.

To the Voters of Mason County!
MAYSVILLE, KY., July 22nd, 1864
Being appointed by the County Court Jailer of Mason County, to fill, until the election, the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of WILLIAM E. PARKER, Esq., I have offered myself for election by the people for the balance of the term.
My appointment by the Court and my official conduct during the three months I have held the office will, I hope, be a recommendation as to my fitness for the place. I have been to a good deal of trouble and expense in moving and taking possession of the Jail and public property of the County, and should feel gratified if the people would elect me to the office for the balance of the term.
My official duties at home require my attention, so that I cannot go out to see you personally—hence I have taken this mode of submitting my claims to your kind consideration.
Yours, respectfully,
JERRY MCNEELY.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY 1864, MADE TO THE AUDITOR, STATE OF KENTUCKY.
The name of the Co. is, the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. Located—112 & 114 Broadway, New York.
NO CAPITAL STOCK.

ASSETS:			
Cash on hand,			\$101,136 50
Real Estate unincumbered			117,430 24
Bonds and Mortgages—first lien			279,430 00
Loans, on U. S. and other stocks, the market val. of which	\$132,270 50,	96,400 00	
Premium Notes, bearing interest,			825,477 50
Due from Agents and in course of transmission,			61,465 43
	Par value,	Market value.	
United States Stocks,	\$790,150 00	\$897,152 25	
622 Shares N. Y. City Banks' Stocks,	45,200 00	59,569 00	
224 " Del. & And. Canal Co.	22,400 00	39,372 00	
N. Y. Central Park Loan	25,000 00	26,750 00	
6 Bonds, Watertown and Rome R. R.	6,000 00	6,120 00	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1st, 1864,		54,407 37	
Rents " " "		1,208 05	
Deferred Premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864,		112,147 51	
Other property belonging to the Co.		2,075 84	

LIABILITIES:			
No liabilities to Banks.		42,200 00	
No losses, adjusted and due.		41,000 00	
Losses adjusted and not due,		15,000 00	
Claims registered by the Co.,		513,820 13	
Unpaid Dividends, Net Value,		7,525 04	
Dividend interest unpaid, being uncalled for,		9,171 79	
All other claims against the Co.,			

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

STATE OF NEW YORK,) S.S.
CITY & COUNTY OF NEW YORK,)
I, MORRIS FRANKLIN, of said City, President of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the assets and liabilities of said Company, as of the first day of January, 1864, and that the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, the annexed statement is correct and true; that the assets of said Company were at the statement Two Millions, Seven Hundred and Five Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty-Six Dollars, and were invested therein stated and set forth.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BIKED, Actuary.
Attested and sworn this Twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1864.
THOS. T. SOMMERS, Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Frankfort, April 16th, 1864.
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and date above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

No. 129.—Renewal. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., April 16th, 1864.
This is to certify, That THOS. J. THROOP, as Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company of New York, at Maysville, Mason County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Thos. J. Throop as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Maysville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One 50 cent bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any drugstore. It is different from any other cough medicine we have known in this country.

French China, Glass and Queensware
A fine new stock at and below Cincinnati prices,
decl 7
Model China Store, 2d Street.
R. ALBERT'S

August Election!
Our terms for announcing candidates under this head are *Three Dollars in advance.*

FOR SHERIFF.
We are authorized to announce HENRY S. JEFFERSON as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WALTER E. NEAL as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing August Election.

FOR JAILOR.
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. QUEEN as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. EDMONDS as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August election.

"I've Come to Stay!"
We are authorized to announce JOHN L. GRANT as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce JERRY MCNEELY (the present incumbent) as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Mason County, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce W. D. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Jailor at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT MCCLARY, Sr., as a candidate for Jailor, at the ensuing August Election.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at
decl 7
R. ALBERT'S 2d street.
E. A. WALLINGFORD. W. A. P. LUTHEY.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.
THE Fourth Session of my School will commence the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, in the basement of the Methodist Church (South).
Terms of Tuition \$1.50 per month.
July 28, 1864. MOLLIE E. GILP IN

NEW BOOKS!
SEVEN Stories, by Ik Marvel, \$1 75
Spoke's Journal of the discovery of the source of the Nile, 75
Life of Charles the Bold, Kirk, 50
Nepenthe, 1 50
Castroville, 1 50
Floods in Council, 2 00
Old Holmet, 2 50
Husks, 1 30
Heart—by Author of Lamplighter, 1 50
Darkness and Daylight by author of Tempest and Sunshine, 1 50
Habits of Good Society, 1 50
Clandine, 1 50
Hauls of the New Testament—McWharton, Self-Sacrifice, \$1 50
Bishop Hopkins on Slavery, 1 50
History of President Lincoln's Administration, by H. J. Raymond, 1 50
The Bride Eve—Southworth, 1 50
Family Pride, by the author of Pique, 1 50
Woodburn, by "Rosa," 1 50
From Cape Cod to Dixie, by Mackie, 1 50
The above, with many other good books, received and for sale by
July 7, 1864. G. W. BLATTERMAN, Second Street.

GEO. W. WROTEN.
Homoeopathic Physician,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
Office at Mrs. Wroten's. [mar.10]

RED CORNER CLOTHING STORE!

Blum & Heckinger's
GREAT WESTERN
Emporium of Fashion

WE take pleasure in informing our Patrons and the public generally, that we have just received, and are continuing to receive, from New York, Baltimore and other Eastern Ports, a FULL, LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING;
Of the very latest Eastern Styles.

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Promenade Coats,
Pants and Vests,

Of all styles and descriptions, all of which we will dispose of at the lowest Eastern prices.

We have paid the most particular PERSONAL ATTENTION in the selection of Goods for our
MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

And have purchased only the MOST CHOICE and FASHIONABLE kinds and Styles. Having made and EXTENSIVE ADDITION to this branch of our business, we have now the best FACILITIES to Manufacture to Order, at the SHORTEST NOTICE. Our celebrated and experienced Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will superintend the getting up of all work in the Merchant Tailoring Line, by experienced workmen ONLY. The Stock consists of the finest

Foreign and Domestic Cloths;
French and English Cashmeres;
Silks, Satins & Cashmeres for Vestings.

Mr. YOUNG has also procured Genio's, C. Scott's, Glencross' & West's latest Pattern Sheets.

Our Stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Comprises all appertaining to a Gentleman's outfit, and is too numerous and varied to mention.

The Genuine Patent
FRENCH YOKE SHIRT,
Can be got at our Store.

FOR THE FINEST AND LATEST STYLE
HATS!
CALL AT THE RED CORNER.

A FULL SUPPLY OF
Trunks,
Valises,
Carpet Sacks,
Umbrellas, &c.,
Always on hand.

ALL PURCHASERS WHO WISH TO
SAVE MONEY!
AND GET THE
LATEST STYLES!
WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE
TO CALL AT THE
RED CORNER STORE
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

FOR A FINE STYLISH
SPRING SUIT!
CALL AT
BLUM & HECKINGER'S
RED CORNER STORE!
Maysville, Ky., March 31, 1864.

MULLINS & HUNT'S NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to
HATS AND CAPS
AND
Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK
Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT
Cheap Dry Goods Store,
2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.
Maysville, Ky. Jan. 3, 1863.

O. & B.
NEW CASH HARDWARE HOUSE!
SIGN OF BIG SAW.

FARMERS,
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND THE BEST ARTICLE OF
GRASS SCYTHES,
BRIAR SCYTHES,
SCYTHES SNATHS,
GRASS CRADLES,
HAY FORKS, &c., &c.
Low for Cash. OWENS & BARKLEY,
Maysville, June 20, 1864. Second Street.

O. & B.
LADIES,
YOU WILL FIND AT THE
HARDWARE HOUSE, 2d Street,
IVORY HANDLE KNIVES,
PLATED TABLE KNIVES,
PLATED DESERT KNIVES,
PLATED FORKS & SPOONS,
PLATED NAPKIN RINGS,
BUTTER KNIVES,
CUTLERY & TABLE MATS,
Gutta Percha KNIVES & FORKS,
BREAD & FRUIT TRAYS,
WAITERS, &c., &c.,
Low for Cash. OWENS & BARKLEY.

Books.
SATAN'S Devices and Believer's Victory, by J. P. HAZARD, Cincinnati, O., 1864. 10c.
Natural History of Secession, by LT. COL. FREEMAN, Goodwin.
The last Times in the Southern States, by Private Miles O'Reilly, His Book.
Spectacles for Young Eyes, by S. W. LANDER.
The Ferry Boy and Financier—a life of Secretary Chase.
ALSO—A new lot of WALL PAPER and OIL SHADES at ROGERS' Bookstore. Maysville, Ky., May 26, 1864.

C. GALLERHER, C. NELSON,
Late of Mason Co., Ky. Late of Mt. Sterling, Ky.
T. A. MATTHEWS, of Maysville, Ky.

Merchants' Hotel,
(FORMERLY DENNISON HOUSE)
CALLEHER, NELSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
Fifth street, near Main
CINCINNATI, O.

This house having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, is now open.
Cincinnati, O., May 19th, 1864-3mo.

ESTABLISHED UNDER CITY ORDINANCE IN 1857.

WHEELER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
PHISTER & HOW, Proprietors,
For the Inspection and Sale of
LEAF TOBACCO
14 WEST FRONT ST.

Between Main & Walnut Streets, near the Steamboat Landing, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Tobacco Sold at Auction or Privately, as Owners may desire.

AUCTIONS SALES:
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, & SATURDAYS.
PRIVATE SALES DAILY.
Storage to Shippers Three Months Free.
Cincinnati, O., May 19th, 1864-3mo.
[Eagle copy 3 months and charge Bulletin.]

CLEAN YOUR TEETH!
WITH
Aromatic Tinct Myrrh!!
It is excellent for hardening the gums, removing tartar, and imparting fragrance to the breath.

TRY IT ONCE
And we know you will continue its use. As prepared by us it is superior to all other washes for the teeth.
June 2. SEATON & BRODICK.

E. C. PHISTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
August 14, 1862.

H. A. CALVERT, (of Ky.) CHAMBERS, STEVENS & CO. IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS OF DRY GOODS, 110 & 112 Pearl Street, CINCINNATI, O.

W. W. LAMAR,
W. M. K. BOAL,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 132
West Second Street, between Race & Elm Streets, CINCINNATI, O.

Will Attend to the Sale of all kinds of PRODUCE, and make immediate returns. Orders for any description of Groceries promptly filled.

REFERS BY PERMISSION TO
JOHN A. ROBINSON, Esq., Gallipolis, O.
A. W. BUSKIRK, Esq., Portsmouth, O.
Hon. L. T. MOORE, Callettsburg, Ky.
Capt. W. H. HOSKINS,
Jno. N. RICHARDSON, Esq., " "
D. D. GEIGER, Esq., " "
HUGH MEANS, Esq., Ashland, Ky.
Wm. T. NICHOLLS, Esq., Ashland, Ky.
Wm. L. GEIGER, Esq., Ashland, Ky.
Geo. WURTS, Esq., Greenupburg, Ky.
E. J. HOOGADAY, Esq., " "
Louis D. ROSS, Esq., " "
Capt. Z. SMITH, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. Thos. E. BRAMLETT, Frankfort, Ky.

Will make liberal advance on Consignments of Produce. [mar 2, 1864-6m]

M. THOMPSON,
Umbrella, Parasol,
AND
WALKING CANE
MANUFACTORY,
No. 167 Main Street, bet. 4th & 5th,
CINCINNATI, O.
Repairing promptly attended to. [mar 2]

DUHME & CO.
S W Cor. 4th and Walnut Streets,
CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers,
Retail & Wholesale Dealers in
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE.
They keep on hand a large stock of Cheap Watches, Jobbing Material, Spectacles, &c., for the Trade.
Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash, March 3, 1864-1y

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
EVERY BODY IS BEING CURED OF THIS distressing disease by the use of
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.
Read what those who have used it:
Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., were both cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried every thing but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.
Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ask for
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.
General Depot, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by SEATON & BRODICK, Corner 2nd & Court Sts., Maysville. [June 2, '64-1y]

MAYSVILLE SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.
Third Street, between Sutton & Wall;
Opposite Chas. Phister's Lumber Yard.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF MOULD AND SUMMER CANDLES, GERMAN AND ENGLISH SOAPS Constantly on hand.
Agent for Starch & Star Candles.
Cash paid for Tallow and Soap Grass.
Dec. 10. JAMES SMITH.

W. S. FRANK,
Attorney at Law,
COURT STREET,
Maysville, Ky.
Prompt attention paid to Collecting.
February 18th, 1864.

J. K. SUMRALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Will practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.
OFFICE—West-side of Court Street;
Jan. 15, 1864-1y

Postponement of Sale.
THE Sale of the property, formerly known as the "ARKER HOUSE," in the City of Maysville, is postponed.
This valuable property fronts on Second (the most business Street in the City) 70 feet and extends back 165.
For a HOTEL, PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, or "YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL," it is admirably adapted, having thirty odd rooms in it, besides the parlors, a large yard, good Cistern, a Well of most excellent Water, and all other necessary conveniences.
Persons desiring to Rent or Purchase, will have it shown to them, upon application on the premises.
Terms of Sale (if sold) One Third Cash—the remainder in Six and Twelve month bills, with interest.
Immediate possession given to Tenant or Purchaser.
Maysville, Ky., July 14th, 1864-1y
JULIA OWENS.

MAYSVILLE AND CINCINNATI PACKET
THE FAST RUNNING STEAMER,
CLEONA,
A. F. POWER, Master,
Will Leave Maysville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 o'clock.
Leaves Cincinnati for Maysville on alternate days.
The Cleona is now and light with fine accommodations for passengers. For freight and passage apply to
J. M. LOVE, Agent.
Maysville, Ky., July 21, 1864.

Mustard Seed Wanted.
WE will pay the highest Market Price, in CASH, for Mustard Seed, either in large or small quantities.
SEATON & BRODICK.
Maysville, Ky., July 21, 1864.

W. J. ROSS. A. J. NEWELL. GEO. W. ROSS, JR

ROSS & NEWELL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
MAYSVILLE, KY

GEO. W. WROTEN,
Homœopathic Physician,
SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.
Office at Mrs. WROTEN'S. [mar 10]

nt to take, and a safe medicine for infants. It is
50 cents per bottle.
For sale by SEATON & BRODRICK, Corner
& Court Streets, Maysville, Ky.
General Depot, No. 6 East 4th St., Cincinnati,
[June 2, 1864-1y

Friday! Eve,—Southworth,	1 50	kept
Price,—by the author of 'Irene,	1 50	sold
'Burn,—by "Iloa,"	1 50	pune
Cape Cod to Dixie,—by Mackie,	1 65	
above, with many other good books, re-		Old
and for sale by		dow
G. W. BLATTERMAN,		

at harness; in short every thing usually
in a Saddlery Establishment, which will be
at Wholesale and Retail, at low prices, to
all dealers; 5 per cent off for cash.
And Repairing attended to at once, at my
trud, on 2nd street, to find which. "Come
in the Center," between Market & Sutton.

SHOCK AND TACKLE—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction
ALEX. MADDOX.

KUM—Choice prepared always on
and **A. MADDOX.**

RAGS WANTED!
 10,000 LBS GOOD CLEAN COT-
 TON OR LINEN RAGS, for
 I will pay the highest Market Price.
 G. W. BLATTEMAN,
 4th, 1864. Bookstore, 2nd St.

above, with many other good books, re- Old
and for sale by down
G. W. BLATTERMAN,
Second Street. Ma
7, 1884.

aud, on 2nd street, to find which. "Come
in the Center," between Marker & Sutton.
T. K. RICKETTS.
rsville, March 26th, 1868.

embracing all sizes of superior construction
ALEX. MADDOX.

KUM—Choice prepared always on
and A. MADDOX

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which
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),000 LBS GOOD CLEAN COT-
TON OR LINEN RAGS, for
1 will pay the highest Market Price.
G. W. BLATTERMAN,
4th, 1864. Bookstore, 2nd St.